

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

Thursday, July 4, 1861.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. All communications for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and all articles on matters of public interest, if the writer in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

M. C. Tuttle is our authorized agent at St. Paul. His receipts will be acknowledged by us, until further notice.

Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent at Prescott, Wis. He will receive subscriptions and advertising notices for the Reporter.

Burgess & Landon are our authorized agents at Chicago—136 Randolph street.

J. O. C. & Co. are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

NEWS SUMMARY.

A gentleman just returned from a secret service tour in the Southern States, says emphatically that the strength of the rebel forces is overrated, and that their condition is wretched. He describes the larger portion to be lousy, ragged, ill fed, indifferently armed, and without any apparent discipline. He laughs at the fears of alarmists here of an attack by Gen. Beauregard.

Gentlemen from Georgia represent that a strong Union feeling prevails in several portions of that State, but which is suppressed from fear.

Near Fortress Monroe, two companies of the Vermont regiment, on an expedition from Newport News, were fired upon by secessionists. They returned the fire vigorously and routed them. Yesterday it was learned that an officer named Pryor, a relative of the famous Roger A. Pryor, has since died from a shot which passed through his left arm, shattering it and perforating his body. Another rebel from Charles City, Va., was also killed, a minie ball passing through his abdomen. He died almost immediately, and several others of the rebel scouts were wounded.

Thirty-four companies of *bona fide* Kentuckians have been tendered to the government for the war. They will probably be formed into regiments and mustered into service.

While the gunboat Monticello was making a reconnoitre on the Rappahannock, in Virginia, a party was landed at the house of Mr. Gesun, an acquaintance of the plot. They were introduced to his family, and while conversing, three companies of rebels rushed down and attempted to cut them off. Surgeon Heber Smith, of New York, was shot through the face and hand. August Peterson was mortally wounded. Six others were slightly wounded.

It is said that Gen. Scott's irritation at the blunders of newly made officers almost always finds humorous expression. The other day, on receiving and reading Gen. Schenck's official report of the affair at Vienna, his aids distinguished sentences like the following, from the heavy undertone of his gruff soliloquy:—"Humph! Schenck! Brigadier General Schenck!—eh? Thras his gonzola ears into wheelbarrows—eh? Wheels his men up and dumps them into a masked battery?"

Her Majesty's ship Jason, one of the finest steam frigates in the British Navy, has arrived at Havana, on her way to the mouth of the Mississippi river, for the purpose of ascertaining with what effectiveness the blockade is carried on in that quarter. She is to be followed by a number of other first class frigates, with smaller vessels, which will be distributed all along the blockaded coast, it is said, with instructions to break the blockade wherever it shall be found unsupported by a sufficient naval force to make it entirely effective.

No Paper Next Week.

In order to give the employees of our office an opportunity of celebrating the Fourth of July, no paper will be issued next week. We shall issue an advertising sheet, and if anything of importance occurs at the "seat of war," will give our readers the "latest news by telegraph."

Compromises.

As the day for the convening of the next session of Congress is at hand we are again, if we can believe the reports of some of our leading newspapers and politicians, to witness another struggle to compromise existing difficulties. We do not, we cannot, believe that such will be the case. The day for compromises passed with the fall of Sumter, and all that now remains to be done, is to show the traitors who have taken up arms against the government, that the Union still exists undivided, and that the government can and will enforce its laws, even though it has to be done at the

point of the bayonet and at the cannon's mouth. We are confident that it is the unanimous desire of the people of the North, that the sword which has been drawn for the defense of our country, shall not be sheathed until the Star Spangled Banner shall wave in triumph over the seceded States, and they be brought back to their allegiance. The man who would talk of compromising, in this hour of our country's peril, is no better than a traitor, and should so be held by every loyal man.

We hope and believe there will be a short session of Congress, and that no time will be frittered away in useless endeavors to pass compromise measures. Let Congress transact its necessary business as quick as possible, and leave the rest with President Lincoln and General Scott, and our word for it, the talk of compromise will soon be heard from the other side.

The Editorial Convention.

On Wednesday night of last week we stepped on board the fine little steamer Allen, our destination being Hulseon, and our purpose to attend the Editorial Convention that was to convene at that city on the day following. After a very pleasant trip we arrived at Stillwater, where, of course, we put up with that prince of landlords, E. B. Whiteher, of the Sawyer House. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, and the crowded state of the house, we were stowed away in a comfortable bed, and at an early hour, first having satisfied the inner man at the hospitable board of friend Whiteher, we were again on our way to Hulseon, where we arrived at 10 o'clock, A. M. Here we met quite a number of old friends and co-laborers, to-wit: Lute A. Taylor, of the Prescott Journal, W. J. Whipple, of the old Prescott Democrat, and H. A. Taylor, of the Hulseon City Times. We also made the acquaintance of S. S. Star, of the Hulseon Star, Mr. Seymour, of the Times, and J. N. Knapp, an ex-editor, now of Auburn, N. Y., but formerly of Hulseon.

After attending the business meeting, which was held in the Hulseon Star office, the proceedings of which will be published as soon as received, in company with our friends we took a stroll around town and were introduced to not a few of the natives of that vicinity. The day was spent very agreeably, and in the evening an able address was delivered to the Association by H. A. Taylor, Esq., which was listened to with marked attention, by a large and appreciative audience, after which the Association adjourned to meet at the call of the Secretary.

We cannot let this occasion pass without a short notice of Hudson. Although duller at the present time than we have ever before known it, Hudson is lively compared to other towns in the Valley that we might mention. Her inhabitants are an energetic and wide awake class of people, and by their energy and industry are bound to have a city that will compare favorably with any in the West. The country back of Hudson is settled by hardy and industrious farmers, and in no part of the St. Croix Valley is farming carried on more extensively or to better advantage than there.

On Friday morning, bidding adieu to our friends in Hudson, all of whom we hope to meet soon again, we started for home, at which place we arrived "safe and sound"—thanks to Capt. Gray, who passed us over the route—feeling better in body and mind for our jaunt down the river.

The First Minnesota Regiment.

The First Minnesota Regiment, on their way to Harrisburgh, was everywhere greeted with enthusiasm, and all along the route every attention was shown them. The Chicago papers were filled with accounts of their reception at, and departure from, that city, and gave a most glowing description of the officers and privates of the Regiment.

The Regiment arrived in Harrisburgh on Tuesday, the 25th ult., in good health and spirits, making the trip in less than three days. A correspondent of the St. Paul Press, a member of the Regiment, writing from Harrisburgh on the 25th ult., says: "We have orders to leave for Washington to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at three o'clock. We go through Baltimore with loaded muskets, ready for any emergency that may arise."

THE CROPS.—We have never seen the crops look better, at this season of the year, than at the present time. Especially is this true of spring and winter wheat, which will produce, beyond a doubt, a larger yield than ever before known in this section. Corn is also growing rapidly and looking finely, and if present appearances are an indication, there will be a large crop. Our farmers are in good spirits over their prospects, and well they may be, for they are certainly on the road to independence.

A Bagaboo.

The story has been circulated, by whom we know not, that the people of this section of the country were apprehensive of being attacked by the Indians, and that they desired the government to take immediate measures for their defense! We were asked at least a dozen times, on our trip down river last week, "if there was really any danger of the Indians attacking us?" to which we answered, as any sensible man would, "not the least." Nor do we believe there is. There are but few Indians in the country, and even if an attack should be made, there are white settlers enough in this vicinity to "clean them out" in no time. Those who circulate such stories, do it to benefit themselves and not the community, and we trust that no one will take any notice whatever of them.

The name of the man who fell from the Allen, at Hastings, was drowned, was John Johnson. He was a Swede, a resident of this county, was a hard working man, and leaves a family in destitute circumstances. His body was discovered just below Hastings, the latter part of last week, and on his person was found \$23 in gold, and \$4 in Wisconsin uncurrent money. The gold was kept to pay his funeral expenses, and the uncurrent money returned to his brother. It is said that one half of \$23 would have been amply sufficient to cover the expenses incurred in burying him. No inquest was held, and yet the Coroner of Hastings charged eight or nine dollars for services rendered! And what is still more suspicious, his bill was found to cover the exact amount of gold found upon the body. We presume, if the four dollars in bills had been bankable funds, the Coroner's bill would have been just that amount larger. At any event, we wouldn't trust that Coroner out of our sight, and the sooner the people of Hastings turn him out of office, the better for their reputation at home and abroad.

UNION BALL.—There is to be a Union Ball at the Osceola House, Osceola, tonight. All who love to "trip the light fantastic toe," would do well to be present. Tickets \$2.00.

Proceedings of the Town Council.

The Council met pursuant to adjournment at 9 o'clock A. M. No quorum being present, adjourned till 7 o'clock, P. M. Council met at 7 o'clock P. M. and was called to order by the Recorder.

Present W. H. C. Folsom, E. W. Holman, H. H. Newberry and O. Roos.

On motion W. H. C. Folsom was elected President pro tem.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and motion made to cause an amendment of same to be made as follows: To strike out all after the word "in" in the fifth line, on page fifty of the journal, to the word "River," in the sixteenth line of said page, and insert on the said sixteenth line after the word "Street," "Where the Committee may direct." Carried.

A petition was presented, to have a grade established on South Street and part of Trap Rock Street.

On motion it was ordered that the Engineer be directed to establish the grade on South Street and also on Trap Rock Street between its junction with South Street and Lot No. 16, Block No. 14.

Oscar Roos introduced an ordinance entitled "An ordinance to prosecute and punish drunkenness and noisy and riotous conduct in the Town of Taylor Falls." The ordinance was read a first time.

On motion it was ordered that orders be issued for the Judges and Clerks of the clerk be held Dec. 31, 1860.

Bill of Town Engineer amounting to \$30.00 presented and orders were ordered to be issued for the same.

Bill of Sevey, Reynolds and Newberry amounting to \$4.75, were presented and orders were ordered to be issued for the same.

On motion the Council adjourned till the first Monday in August next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

W. H. C. FOLSOM,

President, pro tem.

O. Roos, Recorder.

Taylor Falls, July 1st, 1861.

Gen. McClellan is actively engaged in preparations for a grand movement in Western Virginia. The following proclamation he has addressed, "to the soldiers of the army of the West."

You are to support the government of your country, and to protect the lives and liberties of your brethren threatened by a rebellious and traitorous foe. No higher and nobler duty could devolve upon you, and I expect you to bring to its performance the highest and noblest qualities of soldiers, discipline, courage and mercy.

I call upon the officers of every grade to enforce the strictest discipline, and I know those of all grades, privates and officers, will display in battle, cool, heroic courage, and will know how to show mercy to a disarmed enemy. Bear in mind

that you are in the country of friends, not of enemies; that you are here to protect, not to destroy. Take nothing, destroy nothing, unless you are ordered to do so by your general officers. Remember that I pledge my word to the people of Western Virginia, that their rights in person and property shall be respected. I ask every one of you to make good this promise in its broadest sense. We come here to save, not to oppress.

I do not appeal to a fear of punishment, but for your appreciation of the sacredness to the cause in which we are engaged. Carry with you into battle the conviction that you are right, and that God is on your side. Your enemies have violated every moral law; neither God nor man can sustain them. They have, without cause, rebelled against a mild and paternal government, they have seized upon public and private property; they have outraged the persons of Northern men, merely because they came from the North, and of Southern Union men, merely because they loved the Union; they have placed themselves beneath contempt, unless they can retrieve some honor on the field of battle. You will be honest, brave and merciful. You will punish no man for opinion sake. Show to the world that you differ from our enemies in the points of honor, honesty and respect for private opinion; that we inaugurate no reign of terror where we go.

Soldiers, I have heard that there was danger here. I have come to place myself at your head, and share it with you. I fear not but in one thing, that you will not find me unworthy of your steel. I know that I can rely upon you.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul. IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Rumored Advance.

BOTTS, THE EVERLASTING, TURNED UP AGAIN.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT AT GREAT BETHEL.

Capt. Ward, of the Freeborn, Killed.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

[Tribune's dispatch.] A Virginian here says that the way Unionists are treated in Virginia is incredible. A man who arrived at Alexandria from Manassas Junction to-day, says the strongest fortifications of the rebels are four miles this side of the Junction, at Union Mills, where the railroad crosses a large stream called Bullen, and higher up the stream where the road lies from Fairfax Court House.

On Sunday night last, most of the disunion troops who were at those two points moved forward into the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, and others from Manassas Junction took their places.

Persons in confidential relations with the Administration to-day insist that an immediate advance will be ordered towards Manassas Junction.

Letters from Southern Kentucky, received to-day, say that cattle and mules by droves and loads of bacon are daily passing through Cumberland Gap to the rebels.

The writer adds that if the people in that section of Kentucky were armed with legal authority to do so, they would soon put a stop to this business. A regiment of two could easily be formed in that neighborhood. We believe steps are being taken to carry out the popular wish.

The Time's correspondent says that no more passes into Virginia will be granted.

The Garibaldi Guards and two other regiments go into Virginia to-night.

Rewards of \$20,000 for Jeff. Davis' head, \$1,500 for Beauregard's, \$10 for Mason's, and five cents for Pryor's, and Wigfall's, are offered.

The Tribune gives extracts from a letter from John M. Botts to that journal, dated Washington, June 24. He says that with great danger he arrived here, in disguise and states that he is there as a member of Congress, as he announced himself a candidate from the Richmond district, and received 117 votes, which, of course, there being no opposition, elects him. The letter states that the southern insurrections are everywhere threatened. Mr. Botts says Beauregard has sent a circular south saying that if the cotton States do not arm and equip 100,000 men in six weeks they are lost. Our troops in Virginia are busy suppressing insurrections among the blacks. But for this desire, to lay Washington in ruins would long since have been gratified.

It is understood the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend raising \$200,000,000, and has three plans—one by personal loan, one by foreign loan, and the other by the issue of small treasury notes.

A messenger to the War Department says that Gen. Patterson is making preparations to advance and take possession of Harper's Ferry.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

The Pawnee arrived at the navy yard this morning, bringing intelligence from Mathias Point. According to the statement of persons in the expedition, Capt. Ward, of the Freeborn, yesterday obtained from the Pawnee a reinforcement of about 20 men, and united with others from his own vessel, comprising between thirty and forty men in all, they started in several cutters for Mathias, taking with them about 250 bags, which were filled with sand on the shore, and with which breastworks were soon erected. While in the act of doing this, the Freeborn to obtain cannon for a battery, a force of Confederates, variously estimated at from 1,200 to 1,500, suddenly emerged from the thick woods where they were concealed and poured a volley of shot into the party, who made a hasty retreat. Several men jumped into the water and commenced swimming to the Freeborn.

Capt. Ward protected the men as far as possible, firing twelve or fifteen shots among the rebels but the effect could not

be ascertained. Capt. Ward, while firing a gun, was struck in the breast by a bullet, and died in the course of an hour. A sailor was wounded in four places, it is thought mortally. Several others were wounded. The flag carried by the cotton steamer was completely riddled. The men all reached the vessel without further damage. It is said that after the Federal forces retreated from Mathias, the breastworks were immediately occupied by the Confederates.

It appears that the Federal forces landed at the point only thirty-five men, and all day yesterday were erecting a battery on the point, and while returning to the boat the men were fired upon by 600 rebels concealed. The fight lasted about half an hour. The United States steamers Freeborn and Pawnee taking part in the action. Four of our men were wounded one mortally. 150 shells were shot in the flag, but Williams, who held it, continued to wave it at the enemy.

The boats of the steamers were completely riddled with bullets. It is reported that 2,000 more rebels were close at hand to support the attack party. It is believed that the shells thrown by the Pawnee inflicted serious loss. The Freeborn retired to Acquia Creek.

It is understood that the President's message will take firm ground against peace with rebels, until they acknowledge the authority of the government. The outrageous conduct of the Virginia Convention outlawing citizens of the State who may take seats in the Federal Congress, determines the Government to sanction severe measures against the leaders of the rebellion.

Marshal Kane's arrest will be followed by more vigorous measures if any symptoms of revolt appear on and after July 1st.

All mail matter to the Pacific coast will be sent by the overland route, via St. Joseph, Missouri. The Postmaster of this city requests all persons writing to soldiers to be particular in designating the regiment, county and state from which the regiment comes.

It is reported in Virginia that General Lee is disgusted at being superseded by Beauregard and others.

A submarine telegraph line is to be laid from Monroe to Newport News Point.

Baltimore, June 27.

[Herald's dispatch.] Families have been packed up nearly to leave the city in expectation of Gen. Banks' proclamation of martial law. Some have fled at the prospect of being ruled by those they have no confidence in.

Martial Kane writes to his wife that he is well treated and comfortable as circumstances will admit.

N. W. Watts have not been administered to the police, who continue on duty as usual, but rowdies are beginning to show signs of leaving.

The U. S. Marshal has instructed searches for arms in private dwellings.

A lot were seized in a larger beer saloon. A company of twenty men were stopped on board steamer Mary Washington.

Additional regiments of U. S. troops have arrived. Col. Jones' 6th Massachusetts regiment is here from the Relay house, and reports are current that the U. S. forces are throwing up entrenchments about six miles of Baltimore, on the Baltimore and Philadelphia road.

Deputy Marshal Gifford has just promulgated an order saying to the different stations that the police force will continue in the discharge of their duty as heretofore. No military force is intended to take the place of the present force without there being a necessary call for it.

Sixteen out of forty of Marshal Kane's police have resigned.

No police force yet organized. All the bar rooms ordered closed, by Provost Marshal Kinley.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says rebels from Baltimore intend issuing a proclamation announcing the defeat of federalists, capture of Washington by all officials, then tearing up the railroads and cutting telegraphs, so as to produce a panic in favor of the Southern Confederacy. Large numbers of arms are secreted in Baltimore. Gov. Banks has discovered a plot to destroy the railroad between Washington and Baltimore. His course is highly approved by the Government.

Baltimore, June 28.

There is a good deal of quiet excitement. Crowds are around the police stations and Marshal's office. A search at the Marshal's office is going on. Large quantities of arms and ammunition have been found secreted in cellars and in walls, beneath floors, &c. A case of pistols, over 8,000 rifles—twenty-five of them Minie—were found also. Several supposed to have belonged to Massachusetts soldiers, who were disbanded by mob on the 19th of April, estimated 10,000 percussion caps, also 310 balls cartridges and numerous other warlike articles, including a steam gun, were found. Search is still progressing. It is supposed a considerable number of arms will be found secreted at various recruiting stations.

This morning Gen. Banks issued orders to Col. Kinley in reply to the protest of police commissioners, in which he says: "You will take special notice that my proclamation of to-day, neither the law nor the officers appointed to execute the law, are interfered with in any manner whatever except as it operates on members of the Board of Police Commissioners, and Chief of Police."

Every officer and man with the exception of those persons above named will be continued in the service in positions they hold, unless they shall resign. In such case the provost Marshal is to select other to fill their places.

Among articles found at Marshal Kane's office was a twelve pound cannon ball bearing inscription, "From Fort Sumpter to Marshal Kane."

Louisville, June 28.

The correspondent in this morning's papers between Gen. Buckner and the Quartermaster of the State guard, attempts to prove that Col. Comen and W. P. Weller, special agents of the

government here, had refused to allow supplies for the troops at Columbus to pass by the river or rail.

Six hundred stands of government arms and cartridges arrived yesterday. It is said they were intended for the Union men of Tennessee.

The government authoritatively denies that Col. Rosseau is recruiting troops for the government.

The Memphis Appeal's (of the 27th) Nashville correspondent says the Legislature is endeavoring to conciliate East Tennessee, whose commissioners are at Nashville proposing to the Legislature to allow East Tennessee to peacefully secede. Their memorial will be presented Wednesday. Harmony prevails, but a storm is expected before the end of the session.

A special dispatch to the New Orleans Delta from Mississippi City, says a steamer and anchored off the Point and captured five schooners, with which she immediately sailed eastward.

The blockade at this point the same papers say, has been permanently instituted, and caused the rebel mail boats to discontinue their trips.

The same paper says that India, China, and English merchantmen will be rich prizes for privateers.

The Picayune of the 25th says a United States ship of war, of 80 guns, anchored at Chalafaya Bay this morning, intercepting communication via Berwick Bay, with Texas.

Boonville, June 28.

One hundred and thirty men have arrived here from Georgetown, for the purpose of being sworn in. Mechanics from the same country are expected tomorrow. Large bodies of men in Johnson county are preparing to take the same step, they will all be sworn in and receive arms as soon as possible. Gen. Lyons is still here. It is thought he will soon take his departure.

Col. B. W. Grover, of Johnson county, furnishes the following: 1,220 Union men in Johnson county have formed a regiment, under Col. Grover, for the purpose of being sworn into the service of the United States, and acting as Home Guards throughout the State. They are constantly drilling, and Col. Grover is here to secure arms from Gen. Lyons for them. He also reports that 800 are organized in Pettis county, and 600 in Cass. Two hundred of the Pettis county men arrived here to-day, as a convoy to take arms back with them.

St. Louis June 28.

The Cairo correspondent of the Democrat says that hundreds of Missourians from different parts of the State are concentrating on the Arkansas border, where they receive arms furnished from the south, and where they expect to be joined by troops from Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi to overrun the State.

Bird's Point is now strongly guarded by two regiments and a battalion of flying artillery, and is fully capable of resisting any attack from the rebels.

Washington, June 28.

[World's Correspondent.] A spy was arrested this morning. He had on his person four revolvers and one pound of arsenic. When arrested he was on his way to a spring near by, undoubtedly intending to deposit the arsenic there. It is intimated that the Cabinet had before them to-day the question of carrying on the campaign with more vigor than has characterized the last week.

Senators Johnson and Etheridge of Tennessee had several conferences with the President and Cabinet, and have received complete assurance that the Union men in Southern Tennessee will be favored with all the advantages which the Government can possibly extend them.

All information from scouts and others who advanced towards Fairfax, confirmed the reports that the number of rebels there is daily lessening.

There are decided intimations in high quarters that Gen. Patterson will be transferred from his present command. His movement is not active enough to satisfy headquarters.

[Times Special.] There is no doubt the Government has recently determined on making a forward movement in Virginia soon. Regiments on the other side are under orders. Additional forces are moving across quietly but steadily. It is clear a start will shortly be taken in advance of the present position of occupation. A battery is being thrown up at Flint Hill seven miles this side of Fairfax. It is intended as a reserve, after a forward movement. It is evident that the Federal forces are concentrating by at least two different routes at Harper's Ferry.

[Herald Special.] The report of Secretary of War will show there are 300,000 men in the field.

England has shown no disposition to reply to our Government's proposition accepting the Paris conference on the subject of privateering, and this fact in connection with important military movements in Canada, and naval movements on our coast, make her secret designs apparent.

It is understood instructions have been forwarded to our naval squadron to allow no interference with our blockade under any pretext, and a vigilant watch will be kept as to British movements.

[Tribune's Dispatch.] The War Department has determined not to accept any more regiments till the meeting of Congress. Among the last accepted were the Anderson Zouaves.

[Herald's Dispatch.] Yesterday an attempt was made by the rebel force to cross the Potomac, above the mouth of the Monocacy, but it was effectually repulsed. The hovering of a rebel force in that neighborhood, and the suspected presence of a large number of Virginia rebels in the city of Baltimore, induces the belief that the rebel programme for the introduction of a division of their army to the rear of Washington, and the insurrection of the Disunionists of Baltimore, simultaneously with an engagement in the direction of Fairfax

Court House, has not been abandoned. Col. Stone has ample force to protect our rear up the river, and Gen. Banks has completely turned the tables of the Baltimore rebels and their aiders and abettors. All is safe in that quarter, and the rebel leaders, Davis, Johnson and Beauregard will be forced to depend upon their force in front of the city. These facts will furnish additional incentives for a retrograde movement on their part towards Richmond.

New York, June 29.

The Tribune's special says that the Washington Republican professes to have a dispatch that the Nineteenth New York Regiment has reached and occupied Harper's Ferry. No rebel troops were seen. (Doubtful.)

Another skirmish occurred yesterday between Everett's battalion, two hundred rebels, two or three of the latter were killed and a number wounded.

The World has a special dispatch from Fort Monroe stating that Col. Allen of the New York First regiment was arrested to-day, by order of Gen. Butler. It then states that Colonel Allen and other officers have arrested many armed secessionists lately, who have been released by Gen. Butler.

On Friday, word came that a field of wheat belonging to Major Thompson of the rebel army was being gathered to be sent to Yorktown for aid to the rebels, and some had the assurance to ask Col. Allen for horses which had been confiscated, to convey the wheat to the enemy, which were refused, and a squad of men sent to prevent the wheat from being taken, soon after the wheat field was in flames and twenty acres destroyed. Major Gen. Butler thereupon ordered Col. Allen to report at headquarters under arrest and parade his regiment under command of Lieut. Col. Dikeman. The dispatches further volunteer the remarks that this and other movements of Butler will cause his loyalty to be suspected, and says it is rumored that regular officers are preparing a petition for his removal, and that the New York regiments are clamorous to have a Major General from their own State, and also that officers, both regular and volunteers, will decline to act in battle under Gen. Butler. The arrest occasioned much excitement at the fortress.

The Tribune remarks on the above special, that it has no doubt Col. Allen deserved to be arrested. He left the police department of New York last fall on account of drunkenness, and the above dispatch evidently was sent by some friend of Allen's. It considers the doubts of Butler's loyalty, absurd, as do the majority of the people in this city.

Jefferson City, June 29.

Mr. Morrill, State Treasurer, Mr. Mosely, State Auditor, and Mr. Houston, Register of Lands, took the oath of allegiance to-day, and will enter upon their duties. Attorney General Mott declined to take the oath, and is now a prisoner at the Capitol.

Boonville, June 29.

A company of about fifty home guards arrived here early this morning, from Lafayette county, for the purpose of procuring arms from General Lyon for six hundred home guards, who are organized in that county. These men came in wagons, and carried rifles and shotguns to protect themselves from secessionists.

St. Louis, June 29.

After a session of about ten days, examining a great number of witnesses, the Coroner's jury rendered the following verdict in the Southern States shooting affair: "The subjects of the

LATH and Lumber given in exchange for
flour, wheat, oats and pork.
W. H. C FOLSOM

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direct connection with the Railroad and
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Guard & Whitney.
 Taylor Falls, Jan. 1, 1861. n47 17

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at this Office at 50 cents per hundred.

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

Thursday, July 18, 1861

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

To Correspondents.
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M. C. Tuttle is our authorized agent at St. Paul. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorized agent at St. Paul. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the Reporter.

ROBERTS & LINDSEY are our authorized agents in Chicago—122 Randolph street.

JAY, COE & CO are our authorized agents for Philadelphia and New York.

The President's Message.

On the outside of our paper to-day will be found the message of President Lincoln. It will doubtless be read with a great deal of interest by our readers, who have been eagerly watching its appearance. The people will not be disappointed in the document, for it is fully up to public expectation, and will be cordially endorsed by every loyal man in the nation. The President recommends that the war be made short and decisive, and to accomplish these objects asks that Congress place at the disposal of Government four hundred thousand men and four hundred millions of dollars.

If the policy advocated by Mr. Lincoln is vigorously carried out, the seceded States will learn, and that shortly, that we have a Government that can sustain itself and enforce its laws, even in the midst of rebellion and treason.

CONGRESS.

Congress convened on the 4th inst., and an organization of the House of Representatives was effected by the election of Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, Speaker, on the second ballot. His competitors for the position were Messrs. Blair of Missouri, and Crittenden of Kentucky.

Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, a gentleman who has been battling nobly for the Union in that State, was elected clerk, in place of John W. Forney.

Several bills have been introduced in the Senate, by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, who is the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, in which are embodied the following provisions:

First, To legalize Executive action concerning the present defensive or warlike preparations.

Second, Giving the sanction of law to the plan already announced for a permanent increase of the army.

Third, Reducing infirm and disabled army officers.

Fourth, To organize from the militia a hundred regiments as a National Guard, to be clothed and armed alike.

Fifth, To increase the number of cadets to the extent of sixty-eight, or to the number of Senators, caused by the resignation or otherwise in that institution.

A resolution has been adopted by the House, limiting business to military and naval matters, and financial measures connected therewith; bills relating to all other matters to be referred to appropriate Committees, with directions to report next session, so that in all probability the session will be a short one.

There are but very few members in the House who will oppose the active war measures recommended by the President. Vallandigham of Ohio, Ben Wood, of New York, and Voorhes, of Indiana are the only Northern traitors in the House, and their influence is powerless for harm.

"False and Malicious"

The junior editor of the St. Croixian, in the last issue of that sheet, in an article under the above head, snaps and snarls at us in an exceedingly wolf's manner, because of our exposure, a week or two since, of a little scheme in which, as he himself acknowledges, he was one, if not the chief actor. He attributes the motives that prompted us in penning the article alluded to, to "envy," and to this adds the charge of falsehood in the premises. In reply to the first, we have only to say that to "envy" such men as the sapient junior editor of the St. Croixian would, in our humble opinion, be the height of folly. He is welcome to all the honors and emoluments he expects to make in case he is successful in getting a "permanent force stationed on our Wisconsin side"—and we can assure him it will create no envious feelings in our "buzzom."

In relation to the charge of falsehood, we think the editor would have done better to have investigated the facts in the case before making such reckless assertions—assertions which he very well knows are totally devoid of truth or

fairness. The facts, as we learn them from citizens of the editor's own town, are as follows, and we are willing to let the public judge whether the editor of the St. Croixian or ourselves is guilty of falsehood:

It appears that the aforesaid editor holds a second or third rate position in a military company across the river, and in order to get that company under pay he takes a trip down river, and circulates the story—which he knew to be false when he uttered it—that the Indians were troublesome on our frontier, and that the settlers were afraid of being attacked by them. Hearing of this, at various points along the river, and knowing the damaging effect it would have upon this section of country, we immediately pronounced it a canard, gotten up by a few individuals for self aggrandizement alone. And we here repeat the charge, and defy the editor to successfully contradict it.

In order to prove that there really is danger to apprehended from the Indians here, the St. Croixian chronicles the following startling paragraph. The italics are our own:

"There are already serious Indian disturbances upon the Minnesota frontier, as well as our own. Gen. Wilkes' daughter was severely wounded in her own house at St. Joseph, Pembina, but two or three days ago by a band of hostile Indians, who left eleven dead bodies stretched upon the floor of the house of the Governor aforesaid!"

When it is known that St. Joseph, Pembina, is 600 or 700 miles from here, we think that none need fear the "hostile Indians" from that quarter. It is a little queer, considering the mail facilities between this place and Pembina, how the editor got the above news in so short a period. It must have come a long time in advance of the mail, or perhaps by underground railroad!

But he goes on farther to say:

"Our own citizens are hindered and obstructed in their peaceful pursuits; disturbed by hordes of infuriated savages, and but two days ago an Indian was killed and another wounded in a *melee* but a mile or two from the spot where we write. Our frontier men know more about these redskins than the editor of the Reporter; and we are willing to let them testify—they have already."

We have heard of but very few instances where the citizens of this part of the country have been "hindered and obstructed in their peaceful pursuits," and we venture to say that the cause of the "melee" recorded above can be attributed to whisky alone. Enforce your laws and put a stop to the sale of this article, and your citizens will not be "disturbed by hordes of infuriated savages." We, also, will let "our frontier men" testify in this matter. A gentleman long a resident of this country, and one who has had more dealings with the Indians and knows their character better than any other man in the country, informed us, not long since, that his influence alone would quell any disturbance among the Indians here. There is not a man in the country, of half common sense, who believes they ever meditated an attack upon the settlers on our frontier. Were we not thoroughly convinced they are peaceably inclined, we should not for a moment object to the "stationing of a permanent force" in this vicinity. But as long as there is to be no fear apprehended from them, why, we ask, should money be uselessly expended here, when government has need of every cent that can be raised to put down a rebellion the most monstrous ever known to man.

The people of Wisconsin have given freely for this purpose, but when they come to be taxed to fill the coffers of private individuals, we hardly believe they will quietly submit to such an outrage.

Again the editor says:

"The Governor of his own State, which has three or four forts sustained by Government for frontier defence exclusively, has testified, as we can show any doubting man, of the great importance of having a force stationed on our Wisconsin side."

Gov. Ramsey may have "testified" as above set forth, but to our mind it is extremely doubtful. The Governor has had a great deal of experience in Indian affairs, and has heard too much of these "big Indian scares" to allow himself to be hoodwinked by the representations of the editor of the St. Croixian. Every one who is acquainted with our worthy Executive will give him the credit of being altogether too cautious for that.

In conclusion we would say that when we wrote the article in question, we were positive we were in the right, and could prove true every assertion made. We are still of the same opinion, and if the editor of the St. Croixian is of a different mind, let him pitch in, and may the best man win. And when he gets that "permanent force stationed on our Wisconsin side," he will please inform us.

Thanks to Captain Gray and Frank Kemp for late papers.

Report of the Secretary of War.

Secretary CAMERON, in his report, states that of the 208 regiments accepted for three years, there are now 153, in active service; and the remaining 55 are mostly ready, and all of them will be in the field within the next twenty days.

The total force now in the field may be computed as follows:

Regulars and volunteers for three months and for the war 257,660
Add to this fifty-five regiments of volunteers for the war, accepted and not yet sent 52,000
Add new regiments of regular army 25,000

75,000

Total force now at command of Government 310,000

Debut the three months volunteers 80,000

Force for service after the withdrawal of the three months' men 230,000

It will thus be perceived that after the discharge of the three months' troops, there will still be an available force of volunteers amounting to 188,000, which, added to the regular army, will constitute a total force of 230,000 officers and men.

The reports of the chiefs of the different bureaus of the war department, which are submitted, present the estimates of the probable amount of appropriations required, in addition to those already made for the force now in the field, or which has been accepted and will be in service within the next twenty days as follows:

Quartermaster's Department	\$75,230,291.91
Subsistence	27,278,781.53
Ordnance	7,468,172.00
Pay	67,845,422.48
Adjutant General's	408,000.00
Engineer	685,000.00
Topographical Engineer Dept.	50,000.00
Surgeon General's Department	50,000.00
Due States which have made advances for troops	10,000,000.00
Total	\$185,293,997.19

The Fourth.

The 4th passed off very quietly in this place. During the morning there was a large quantity of powder burned and considerable patriotism displayed. At 10 o'clock a procession of Sabbath School children accompanied by their teachers, was formed at the School House, under the leadership of Dr. L. B. Smith, which marched to the grove near Mr. William Colby's residence, to the step of "Yankee Doodle" and other patriotic airs.

Just as the procession arrived at the grove, a storm arose and the crowd were compelled to flee to the large barn of Mr. Colby, which they reached in time to save themselves from a drenching shower. Here a table was quickly put up, and in a short time, under the supervision of a number of our ladies, was made to groan with the good things of the land. There were over 75 children present, and their sparkling eyes and radiant faces showed plainly that they were enjoying themselves in a highly satisfactory manner. The "old folks," of whom there were a goodly number present, appeared also to be in exuberant spirits, and we have no doubt passed the day very pleasantly.

The dinner, although prepared in a very hasty manner, both in quality and quantity was highly creditable to the ladies of our town. We should judge that two hundred people partook of it, and yet there was a plenty and to spare. The Young Men's Glee Club enlivened the occasion by singing a number of appropriate songs, and thus the day passed away.

THE WHEAT CROP.—We are sorry to learn that wheat, within the past week or two, has been somewhat damaged by rust, and that the indications at present are that the yield will not be so large as was anticipated a short time ago. In some places in this vicinity, whole fields of wheat that two weeks ago looked finely and promised well, in all probability will hardly pay for harvesting.

BERRIES.—Thus far this season our citizens have been abundantly supplied with berries of all kinds. Blueberries and raspberries are exceedingly plenty just now and can be bought for the moderate price of 5 cents per quart respectively. From ten to fifteen bushels are brought into town daily. Who would not live in such a country?

ST. CROIX RIFLES.—This company has been accepted by the Governor of Wisconsin, and as soon as its ranks are full will go into camp. Capt. Samuel wants 20 or 25 able bodied men to enlist for actual service, the pay to commence from the date of enlistment. Here is a chance for some of our patriotic citizens to go to war. Apply to Capt. M. Samuel, St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin.

Creditable.

We are glad to be able to announce that Messrs. J. Jay Knox & Co. have paid in full all their St. Paul deposits. Their many friends will be gratified at their early resumption of business. This, however, we believe they do not for the present contemplate. The currency of the Central Bank of New Ulm in the hands of the public has been reduced to between three and four thousand dollars.—Press.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

GOOD NEWS FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A BATTLE FOUGHT.

GEN. MCCLELLAN SUCCESSFUL.

He Captures the whole Rebel Camp.

Gen. Rosecranz also Routes the Traitors.

THE CHIVALRY GREAT ON LEGS.

Later from Missouri.

THE REBELS AT MONROE ATTACKED AND DISPERSED.

A 'cession Fulsome in St. Louis Abated.

Movements of the Traitors in Kentucky.

BUCHANAN, Va., July 11.

Later intelligence from Gen. McClellan to 2 o'clock, says he had commenced erecting his batteries on the hill sides, when the rebels opened fire, but without damage. When the courier left General Morris still held the rebels in check at Laurel Hill, awaiting orders to advance. Skirmishing had been brisk and frequent for the past 24 hours. Three of the 7th and 9th Indiana regiments were killed, and one of the Ohio 14th and seven wounded of the 3d regiment.

An occasional shell was sent into camp, a mile and a half distant, to keep them in position.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 12.

A private dispatch to Col. Stager, from Western Virginia, says that Gen. McClellan gained a decided victory at Laurel Hill. He captured the enemy's entire camp, guns, tents, wagons, &c. Many prisoners were taken, among whom were several officers.

The enemy's loss is severe—ours very small.

No officers were lost on our side.

McClellan turned the enemy's position.

Roaring Run, Va., July 12.

A battle was fought yesterday afternoon at Rich Mountain, two miles east of this place, where the enemy numbering about 2,000 under command of Col. Pogram were strongly entrenched. About 3 o'clock in the morning Gen. Rosecranz with a portion of the 8th, 10th and 13th Indiana, and the 19th Ohio Regiments left this place, and after a very difficult march of seven or eight miles, cutting a road through the woods, succeeded in surrounding the enemy about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

A desperate fight immediately ensued, lasting about an hour and a half, resulting in the loss of 60 of the enemy killed, and a large number wounded. Many prisoners were taken, some of the latter are officers. They retreated precipitately, leaving 6 wagons, a large number of horses, camp equipment &c. The loss on our side was about twenty killed and forty wounded, among the latter is Capt. Chris. Miller of the 10th Indiana Regiment.

St. Joseph, July 11.

An Express train on the H. & St. Joe Rail Road, bound east-to-day, was stopped at Monroe, by 400 rebels and effort made to take possession of it, but it escaped unharm and backed to Hudson.

It is reported that there are thirty thousand rebels at Humboldt's station, who will attempt to burn Salt River bridge, east of Palmyra, to-night.

The station house at Monroe has been burned, but the telegraph line being cut we are unable to learn to what extent depredations are being carried.

This blockade does not effect the travel between this place and the East as the locality of the trouble is east of Hudson. The junction of the North Missouri railroad is well equipped with motive power and Federal troops, and the latter will make vigorous efforts to disperse the rebels, and restore the regularity of the road at the earliest moment.

Later—it is reported that the bridge at Salt river was burned last night by the rebels. Five hundred Federal troops left here this morning, and will be joined by seven hundred more at Hudson.

7 p. m.—The bridge at Salt river was not burned last night, as reported. The fire set to it went out. The rebels left it, causing but little damage, which will be repaired. This is the largest structure of the kind on the road. Nothing has been heard from the troops who left here this morning.

St. Louis, July 12.

A gentleman from Hannibal last night says that Col. Smith's command at Monroe was reinforced by three hundred mounted men, from Illinois, yesterday p. m., when the rebels were attacked and dispersed.

Gen. Harris was forced to abandon his horse and take to the woods. A number of rebels were captured. Capt. McAllister, reported killed, was only severely wounded, and will probably recover.

The Hannibal Home Guards arrived safely last night.

About four hundred men of Col. McNeill's regiment of reserve corps, visited the State Journal office early this morning, and removed the type, paper, &c., and read an order from Gen. Lyon prohibiting the further publication of that sheet. The proprietors will respect the order, and lay the whole matter before Gen. Fremont on his arrival here.

New York, July 12.

A steamer from Fort Pickens June 20th, and Key West 8th, has arrived. The guns, shells, &c., which were destined for Pickens, were taken to Tortugas, not being needed at Pickens.

The Calawaba, from Pickens on the 5th, arrived at Key West, and up to that date no warlike movement had taken place. Col. Wilson's Zouaves had been taken to Tortugas, and Capt. Dawson's Artillery to Santa Rosa.

All quiet at Key West. The brig

Bl. there as... shot Captain... and his son Edward... all taken... Mississippi.

The Brooklyn steamer... the rebel steamer Sumter had run the blockade and is now on the seas privately.

The Commercial's dispatch says 19 Patent Office, 30 Land Office and 40 Census Office clerks have been dismissed.

It is ascertained that the bearer of the recent flag of truce had a number of letters from Richmond, thus prostituting the flag of truce.

New York, July 12.

The Herald's Washington correspondence says that Gen. Buckner, of Kentucky, left here for New York to-day. His ostensible object in coming here was to persuade the so-called neutrality of Kentucky, and leave the State guard, which is under his command, and three-quarters of the officers of which are secessionists, to preserve that neutrality. By additional force the rebels have all in their power, and suppressing the exhibition of Union sentiments or feelings in Kentucky. This part of the mission failed. No promise was made to the Administration that it would not go to any extent necessary to protect the Union majority in Kentucky at all hazards.

This is not all of Buckner's mission. The disunionists of Kentucky are in a desperate state. They dare not, without a pretext, throw off the mask of neutrality they have assumed. The pretext is wanting. Gov. Magoffin is perhaps the most desperate of the whole set. Unless he can find some reason to take sides with the rebels in a few weeks, and call upon the people of Kentucky to follow him, he will have been completely gone under. Gen. Buckner, in his interview with the President, has not been able to worm out of him any expression that can be twisted into a declaration of coercion. We shall soon find it reiterated in a proclamation from Governor Magoffin, calling the Kentuckians and rebels of Tennessee to unite upon the soil of Kentucky, and resist the Government. Thanks to the Union men of Kentucky, the rebels will find there a serious phalanx of armed Union Kentuckians to resist their treasonable purposes.

Louisville, July 12.

A resolution was offered in the City Council last night, requiring a revision committee to inquire into the abduction of youths under age, to the Southern Confederacy.

The State Military Board have decided that no more money shall be spent on military encampments, and commanded that the Governor call in all the arms in possession of the State Guard, and make a fair distribution of them between the House and State Guards.

The New York *Intelligencer* is authorized by Collector Anthony to say that hereafter no obstructions will be made to the passage of provisions and other articles from New Albany to Louisville.

D. C. Stone, late Captain of the Louisville battery, publish a card denying his disaffection of certain orders, as charged by Gen. Buckner, and threatens to charge the Union papers to show that Buckner's decision against him was false and given through mere prejudice, and that the board composing the court, including the Judge Advocate, knew it to be so.

A Richmond dispatch learns that a large number of negroes captured by the federal troops have been sent to Cuba, as one means of defraying the expenses of the war.

Quincy, July 11.

Captain McAllister, of the 16th Illinois regiment, was shot by secessionists plying guard of seven men, five miles this side of Monroe. Five men of Capt. Penney's company, from this city were killed at the same time and place.

A force of about 1,200 infantry and cavalry left to-night to secure Col. Smith. We have no further news from him, than the telegraph last night, that he was surrounded by 1,600 cavalry and in great peril.

Ex-Governor Wood and Gen. Mather of this State accompanied an expedition.

Manchester, N. H. July 12.

A destructive tornado passed through Londonberry, unroofing a number of buildings, ruining orchards and crops, sweeping a third of a mile in which through valuable timber lands, leveling everything and blocking roads. No one injured.

Montreal, July 12.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt here last evening, which lasted several seconds. It was felt at the same time in various places in Canada West. In Ottawa City chimneys were thrown down and buildings shattered.

Fort Monroe, July 12.

Yesterday thirty men made a reconnaissance with nine miles of Yorktown. They went up to Bowen on the James river and Bellet. At the latter place was posted 200 Confederate cavalry and artillery.

The time of the Massachusetts regiments expires on the 11th inst, and that of the 1st regiment a few days later.

Newport, R. I. July 12.

The schooner *Endicott*, from Boston for St. Jago, was captured on the 8th by the privateer *Jeff. Davis*, and sent to some southern port.

St. Louis, July 11.

A special dispatch to the *Democrat*, from Brookfield, Missouri, says Sweet's command occupied the back college buildings, at Monroe; and that rebels 2,600 strong, had surrounded them and planted cannon to destroy the buildings and inmates. A flag of truce was sent out, but was disregarded.

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FOR THE EAST.

1861. 1861.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

FORMERLY MILWAUKEE AND M. & F. R.

Through to Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars.

The shortest, quickest and most direct route from all points North and Westward to Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc., etc.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE.

The shortest, most comfortable and most direct route to the East. Passengers by this route arrive at Prairie du Chien at 8 P. M., take an excursion (on board steamer) and leave daylight bound to Chicago, without change of cars, in ample time to get supper and take the evening train East, or at Milwaukee, in time for the evening boat of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Bay.

Passengers by this route avoid traveling from here to cars between twelve and five o'clock in the morning, and the long omnibus ride to Milwaukee to such as go to Chicago.

The boats of this line carry no produce, and La Crosse will have no detention at this point, and the public may depend on sure connections at Prairie du Chien.

Baggage will be checked through to all points East and South, thus avoiding all

No onium changes in Chicago.
The time by this favorite route is always as quick, and the fare will be always as low as by any other route.
Superior Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains
Be sure to purchase Tickets via Prairie du Chien.
For through tickets apply to
C. L. Chase, under the Windsor House, St. Anthony.
J. H. Thompson, under the Newlot House, Minneapolis.
D. W. Armstrong's Stillwater;
George W. Seymour, Taylor Falls;

And of all the Agents between St. Paul and
Prairie du Chien.

Chas. Thompson, Ticket Agent,
Corner Jackson street and Levee;
Bornp & Champlin, Freight Agents.
Wm. Jervis, Superintendent.
E. B. Baron, General Ticket Agent.

J. D. Ballard,
SHERIFF OF CHICAGO COUNTY.

OFFICE at the County Buildings, on Basa
street, Taylor Falls, Minnesota. n-ly

J. B. Smith, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon.
Taylor Falls, Minnesota.
OFFICE and Residence on the corner of
Government and First streets. u- y

Stannard & Setzer,
Attorney's & Counsellor's
AT LAW,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINN.

WILL also attend to the payment of taxes for non-residents, in the counties of Chisago and Pine, Minnesota, and the county of Polk, Wisconsin.

EDWARD H. WOOD,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
TAYLOR FALLS,
CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

PPROMPT and especial attention given to collections and remittances.

REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO

Ex-Gov. Gorman, St. Paul.
Hon. Jas. M. Cavanaugh, Chatfield.
Gen. James. Shields, Faribault.
Hon. W. W. Phelps, Red Wing.
Hon. George L. Becker, St. Paul.
mi-ly.

Samuel Pierson,
Practical Watchmaker,
Cor. First and Bench Sts.,
(OPPOSITE CHICAGO HOUSE)

TAKEN HILLS, MINNESOTA

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WATCHES, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired, and warranted. n. 6017

W. H. C. Folsom,

DEALER IN

Real Estate,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINN.

A CHOICE selection of farming land at

A ways on hand which will be sold on the most reasonable terms to those wishing to make permanent homes.
 Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. nl-ly

Sunrise House.
 SUNRISE CITY - - - MINNESOTA,
 N. F. Taylor Proprietor.

THE above house is comfortably furnished and no pains will be spared to make the stay of travelers pleasant in every particular. There is a good stable attached to the premises, with careful ostlers always in attendance.
 11 & 12

Barnes & Hutchins,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
GENERAL RAILROAD
—AND—
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
NO. 2, LEVEE,
Prescott, - - - - - Vis.
pl-ly

OLD Newspapers for wrapping paper, for sale
at this Office at 50 cents per hundred.

DEATH TO SECESSION.

Michael Genter,
DEALER IN
STOVES, TINWARE,
etc., etc., etc.,
TAYLOR FALLS, - - - JUNE 27th.

HAVING lately received a supply of improved Cook Stoves, I am now offering them at remarkably low prices for cash. All who wish to purchase would do well to call and examine my stoves before going elsewhere. As I am confident I can sell them as cheap as can be purchased anywhere in the country.

Jobbers are asked to call with punctuality and despatch, at places mentioned in this advertisement. Particular attention paid to the roofing and painting.

Two cents per pound paid for eggs and 10 cents for the old copper.

Taylor Falls, May 23, 1861.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain indenture of mortgage, made and executed on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1857, and bearing date on that day, between Matias Smith and John Smith, all of the county of Chicago, (then Territory of Wisconsin), as mortgagors, and Belinda R. Bonsteel, of the city of Fond du Lac, State of Wisconsin, as mortgagee.

Which said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and interest, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note bearing date with said mortgage, and signed by said John Smith and Matias Smith, and was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the said Chicago County, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1857, at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, in Book "B" of mortgages, pages 282 and 283. There is now claimed to be due and to be due upon said note and mortgage at the date of this notice, the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven and 1/2 (187 1/2) dollars; and a default in the payment of the same, or any part thereof, having been had or committed. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale said mortgage contained in and in pursuance of the statutes in such respects made and provided, the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to-wit:

All of that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of Chicago, Territory (now State) of Minnesota, described as follows: The south east quarter of the north west quarter, and the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty-four (24) township thirty-four (34) north range twenty (20) west, containing eighty acres of land, together with all the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto in anywise belonging, or in any way appertaining, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash at the office of the Register of Deeds, in Taylor Falls, in said county of Chicago, (now State of Minnesota), on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, to pay and satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said note and mortgage, together with the costs and expenses of sale.

BEILINDA R. BONSTEEL,
Mortgagee.

Wm. M. McClure,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated May 24, 1861.

SAW MILL

WATER POWER,
FOR SALE.

THE St. Croix Manufacturing and Improvement Company offer their Saw Mill and Water Power for sale. It is situated at the

FALLS OF ST. CROIX,

POLK COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

The head of navigation, and is nearer to the great river of the St. Croix than any other mill property. The Mill is in

Good Running Order,

CONTAINING
One Muley, Four Sash

One Circular Saw.

—ALSO—
Lathe and Shingle Machines.
Capable of turning out from twenty-five to thirty thousand shingles per day. Hires and Booms are all in good order.

Also,

Water power will be leased or sold at reasonable rates, to run mills for the manufacture of

BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,

SPOKES & WAGONS.
In short, all articles fabricated from wood. The materials for such manufactures abound in and around the Falls.

Also,

A great number of

FOR SALE CHEAP.

All persons desiring to locate in the Northwest, would do well to give this place an examination before concluding finally to settle. Its position, at the head of navigation, the nearest point on the river from the mouth of the Mississippi to Lake Superior, and its immense manufacturing facilities, destined to be, at no distant day, a most important point, as to wealth and population.

Any further information will be given by

addressing
R. C. MURPHY,
President.

St. Croix Fall, Wis., Feb. 23.

Sunrise House.
SUNRISE CITY - - - MINNESOTA.

N. F. Taylor Proprietor.

THE above house is comfortably furnished and no pains will be spared to make the stay of travelers pleasant in every particular. There is a good stable attached to the premises with careful ostlers always in attendance.

n 41-6 m

LATH and Lumber given in exchange for

Four, wheat, oats and pork.
W. H. C. FOLSON

Furniture! Furniture!!



THOMPSON & JONES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND
DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to be found in this upper country, with new and improved machinery, together with a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to furnish the trade with everything in our line at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction. We can manufacture to order, upon the shortest notice.

SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES.

Bureaus and Desks,

Divan, Ottomans, Tete-a-tetes,

Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Enclosed Washstands,

Common Washstands, Children's Crib,

Extension Tables,

COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,

CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables,

FRENCH BEDSTEADS,

Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.

TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.,

We will also manufacture to order, Enamelled Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and stripes.

Also, we have on hand and are manufacturing sash, doors and blinds, all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought at any establishment in the Northwest.

Painting, Matching, Scroll Sawing, etc., done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,

OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.

June 21, 1860. n 18 y

Direct and Expeditious Route

TO ALL POINTS

NORTH AND NORTH WEST

to Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, Dunkirk, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. via

Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

All steamers going down the Mississippi river connect at

LA CROSSE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN

with trains for Chicago direct.

Passengers going via La Crosse will ask for tickets by

MINNESOTA JUNCTION,

where the trains from La Crosse connect with trains on C. & N. W. Railway for Chicago.

Without Change of Cars.

Passengers going by Prairie du Chien will ask for tickets by JAMESVILLE.

The time by this favorite route is always as quick as any other, and passengers avoid

ALL DELAYS ON RIVER. BY

By recent arrangements

FOR THE EAST.

1861.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.

FORMERLY MILWAUKEE AND M. R. R.

Through to Milwaukee and Chicago without change of cars.

The shortest, quickest and most direct route from all points North and Northwest to Madison, Janesville, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Portland, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal, Rochester, Albany, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. via

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN ROUTE.

The shortest, most comfortable and most direct route to the East. Passengers by this route arrive at Prairie du Chien at 9 A. M. (after breakfast on board steamer) and have a daylight ride to Chicago, without change of cars, in ample time to get supper and take the evening train East, or at Milwaukee, in time for the evening boat to the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad line.

No change of passengers or baggage between Prairie du Chien and Chicago or Milwaukee.

Passengers by this route avoid changing from boat to cars between twelve and five o'clock in the morning, and the long omnibus ride at Milwaukee to such as go to Chicago.

The boats of this line carry no produce to La Crosse, will have no detention at this point, and the public may depend on sure conveyance at Prairie du Chien.

Baggage will be checked through to all points East and South, thus avoiding all trouble to passengers.

No omnibus changes in Chicago.

The time by this favorite route is always as quick, and the fare will be always as low as by any other route.

Superior Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

Be sure to purchase Tickets via Prairie du Chien.

For through tickets apply to C. L. Chase, under the Winslow House, St. Anthony.

J. H. Thompson, under the Nicoll House, Minneapolis.

C. W. Armstrong, Ticket Agent, Corner Jackson street and Levee.

Borny & Champlin, Ticket Agents, Wm. Jarvis, Superintendent.

E. B. Baron, General Ticket Agent.

Barnes & Hutchins,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

GENERAL RAILROAD

STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

NO. 2, LEVEE,

Prescott, - - - - - V. is.

Bill & Brother,

DEALERS IN

Groceries & Provisions,

Wines, Liquors & Segars,

BOOTS & SHOES, and a great variety of

YANKEE NOTIONS.

BROAD STREET, - - - - - PRESCOTT, WIS.

Oliver Gibbs, Jr.

PRESCOTT, MERCE CO. WISCONSIN.

Will buy and sell lands on Commission, pay taxes and attend interests of non-residents generally; buy and sell Land Warrants, negotiate Loans, &c., &c.

Also Commissioner of Deeds for all the Northern States.

POTNAM HOUSE,

E. B. WHITCHER, PROPRIETOR,

Stillwater, Minn.

THE Proprietor, having thoroughly renovated, remodeled and refurnished the house, is happy to announce that it is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. Having had seven years' experience at the business, I trust I shall not be considered a "greenhorn" when I say that I am found to keep as good a hotel as there is in the country.

Board 75 cts per day.

Attached to the house is a good stable with careful and attentive ostlers always in attendance.

Passengers taken to and from the boats free of charge.

14 ly

By recent arrangements

Baggage is checked Through

from La Crosse and Prairie du Chien via Chicago & North Western Railway, to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. via

All steamers going down the Mississippi river connect direct to Chicago with trains on all Eastern and Southern roads, and Passengers are conveyed from the Depot of C. & N. W. Railway, in Chicago, to all other Depots.

Without Change of Cars.

Passengers going by Prairie du Chien will ask for tickets by JAMESVILLE.

The time by this favorite route is always as quick as any other, and passengers avoid

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MISSING ISSUE

Date: Jul 25, 1861